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THE SPECTATOR

HAMILTON COLLEGE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR Page 2

SERIAL FIFTEEN — HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y., OCTOBER 6, 1961 — NUMBER 2

Dean Lists Particulars About Graduate Grants

The New York State Board of Regents and the National Science Foundation will again this year offer scholarships to qualified seniors who plan to attend graduate school in the sciences, Dean Winton Tolles announced this week. He added that applications for Rhodes and Marshall Scholarships are also available.

Men who have been residents of New York State for at least one year and who have not yet taken the examination are eligible for the Regents Scholarship for Professional Education in Medicine and Dentistry. The awards, which are based on financial need, supply funds ranging from 350 to one-thousand dollars a year for four years.

The National Science Foundation will award Cooperative Graduate Fellowships in Science. Candidates must be residents of the United States on March 1, 1962 and must have demonstrated ability and special aptitude for advanced training in the sciences. Applications for the fellowships, which are worth $2,200 a year, must be submitted before Nov. 4 to the dean of the graduate school which the applicant plans to attend.

Rhodes Scholarships are available for men who wish to do graduate work in England. This award, which provides 750 pounds a year for two years, is intended to promote better understanding between England and America. Applications must be submitted to the state committee before Nov. 1.

The Marshall Scholarships were established in 1953 to enable American students to study at any British university. Twenty-four awards are made each year to graduates under 26 years of age.

The awards, which are worth 550 pounds a year plus fares and tuition fees, are made for two-year periods. Applications for assistance during the academic year beginning next October must be submitted before Oct. 31.

Root Art Center Opens Exhibition Of Rental Prints

The Root Art Center is displaying two exhibitions of fine prints which will supplement Hamilton's Rental Library. The display began on Sept. 17 and will continue until Oct. 15.

The first exhibition is entitled, *International Prints, Additions to the Rental Library*. It consists of 25 contemporary lithographs, serigraphs, etchings, and woodcuts. The *Purchase Exhibition of Fine Prints* has 83 works. Paintings worth $1,000 will be purchased for the Rental Library in memory of Mr. Gilman L. Sessions, '25.

Mrs. Edward W. Root and Mrs. R. Roger Rudd selected the 25 prints on their recent trip around the world. Works from Japan, India, and Italy are included in the exhibition. Many of the paintings are abstractions by young artists.

Mrs. James B. Burke, a sister of Mr. Sessions, decided last spring to expand the Art Lending Collection in his memory. She will spend $1,000 this year to purchase items from the exhibition, which consists of 83 prints lent to the College by 18 galleries across the country. This exhibition contains works of both famous artists and of unknown artists who show promise of individual expression.

French Club To Meet

The French Club will meet on Thursday, Oct. 12, at 7:30 p.m., in the Root Art Center. Hank Drewal will discuss his recent trip to France.

Events in Utica

Avon: Through Tuesday — "White Christmas" and "Seven Little Foys."

Olympic: Through Tuesday — "Francis of Assisi."

Uptown: Through Tuesday — "Trapp Family" and "North for Alaska."

Parkway Gardens: Part II of the Collegiate Rendez-Vous, featuring the Premiers.

CHOIR DIRECTOR — Pictured above is John L. Baldwin, Director of the Choir and chairman of the music department. Baldwin and the Choir recently completed a weekend tour with concerts in Cleveland and Detroit.

Art Professor Gives Lecture About Current Print Exhibit

—*by* STEVE DRISCOLL

On Monday evening Mr. James Penney, assistant professor of art, spoke at the Root Art Center about its current exhibition — the *Purchase Exhibition of Fine Prints and Exhibition of International Prints*. Many of these prints will be added to the Library's rental collection.

Penney noted that the prints form an impressive exhibition and evidence "a very lively,, dynamic movement in the graphic arts."

He explained that until 25 years ago most print exhibitions were very private showings of predominantly black and white prints and that only recently have prints become available in public exhibitions such as the one now at the Art Center.

Procedure

Because of the precise procedural discipline required for the making of a print, any one artist seldom makes a great number of them.

The four main processes for making prints were then described by Penney. Relief printing is the same as newspaper printing in that raised surfaces are inked and those are the surfaces that print. The itaglio process is one in which depressions are inked and surfaces wiped clean, after which the paper is forced into the depressions.

Planographic printing uses water and grease on a limestone printing surface. The grease repels the water solution of ink, and the image is formed around the grease. Serigraph painting, or silk-screening, uses a fine, gauze-like silk stretched over a frame, on which a design is painted with an inkproof paint.

Commercial Uses

Penney noted that all old magazine illustrations were made by using these methods and that, even today, these printing processes have wide commercial use. For example, raised letterheads are made with the itaglio process.

Artists, however, use many variations of these standard processes, and Penney said that "part of the interest of the prints is trying to figure out how the artist made the print."

Rushing Committee Finds Fraternity Guilty of Violation

(See text of Rushing Committee findings on page 2 — Ed.)

Gary Ferraro, chairman of the Rushing Committee, reported to the Student Senate Monday night that his committee had found a Hill fraternity guilty of a rushing violation.

He explained that the Rushing Committee does not desire to discourage contact between freshmen and upperclassmen, but that the fraternity involved had directly violated the rule against off-hill rushing parties.

Ferraro stressed that the committee, in defining what constitutes a party, considered the amount of planning, the number of people involved, and the element of chance that such a meeting could occur accidentally.

Bill Nelson, a member of the Rushing Committee, added that there can be no clear-cut, written rule on what constitutes a party, and that the committee must therefore rely on available precedents to establish an efficient guide. He added that, if a house is in doubt as to whether some action could violate the rushing rules, it should contact a member of the Rushing Committee before it goes ahead with its plans.

Four freshmen and seven or eight members of one fraternity were involved in the violation, Ferraro said. He noted that four fraternity members picked up two freshmen at Dunham on Friday night, Sept. 29, and took them to a bar in Rome. An hour later, two more freshmen were picked up by several members of the same fraternity and also taken to the bar in Rome, where they joined the other group. Both groups later went to a second bar in Rome, where they remained for a considerable time.

The committee decided that the freshmen involved would receive no penalty, since they were not aware that the two cars were to meet at the restaurant. All members of the fraternity, however, have been forbidden to have any contact with freshmen off College Hill. In addition, no members of that fraternity may enter Dunham Dormitory for a period of three weeks, which began on Monday, Oct. 2, at midnight.

Ferraro noted that although the act might not seem detrimental to the rushing system, the results might be dangerous, for if the committee let such an incident go unpunished, other fraternities would begin to do the same thing. Such a wave of off-hill rushing parties, he felt, would interfere with studies and destroy the spirit of the rushing rules.

Work Nears End On Lecture Hall In Middle Dorm

President Robert W. McEwen announced on Wednesday that the lecture hall which is being constructed on the top floor of Middle Dormitory will be ready for use by the beginning of the second semester.

He explained that the hall is not designed for any specific purpose, but will be used as needed. Two possible uses of the new room are instruction for lecture classes which are too large for existing rooms, and the showing of movies. McEwen noted that, as a temporary movie theater, the hall will seat twice the present capacity.

Construction on the remainder of the building is progressing according to schedule, McEwen stated, and dormitory facilities and faculty offices will be completed by April. A lounge, located on the first floor, will be available to students by November, 1962.

The completed dormitory will accommodate 50 men, 30 of them in single rooms and 20 in two-room suites.

The funds for the complete renovation of the building were supplied by Mrs. John McC. Scott, of Pasadena, California, and the late Mrs. Alfred V. Carpenter, of Medford, Oregon. The two women were daughters of Mr. Harlow Bunday, '77.

Bridge Club Holds First Tournament; Rome Pair Wins

Two residents of Rome, Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Mahrer, won the first weekly duplicate bridge tournament sponsored by Hamilton's Bridge Club. The tournament, which took place in Dunham Dorm on Sunday, Oct. 1, attracted 18 players.

The winners finished one and one-half match points ahead of Steve Melkin and Jim Brown, both Hamilton students. Profs. Paul Parker and John Crossett finished third, while Mary Whitmeyer and Evelyn Esch, both of Rome, won fourth place.

The club, which is sanctioned by the American Contract Bridge League, will conduct tournaments each Sunday at 2 p.m. in the north basement of Dunham. Beginning in November, the club will conduct master point games on the second Sunday of each month. It will award national rating points for each game.

Root Art Center

HOURS

Daily: 2 - 6 p.m.
Evenings: 7:30 -10:30 p.m.
(except Saturday)

CURRENT EXHIBIT

"Purchase Exhibition of Fine Prints Exhibition of International Prints—additions to the Rental Library"

Calendar of the Week

Monday, Oct. 9 — 8 p.m. — Meeting of International Relations Club.

Thursday, Oct. 12 — 7:30 p.m.—Meeting of French Club.

Saturday, Oct. 14 — 2:30 p.m.—Meeting of Root Art Center Board of Advisors.

Record Library Hours

Monday-Friday: 3-5; 7:30- 9:30 p.m.
Sunday: 3-5; 8:30-10:30 p.m.

Library of Recorded Literature available at all times.
Books on art and related subjects.
Piano and instrumental practice rooms.

Club Sponsors Mid-East Series

The International Relations Club sponsored last week a Middle East Film Festival. According to Prof. Channing B. Richardson of the government department, the series was intended to acquaint the College with the social and political points of view of the peoples of the Middle East.

The IRC began the series on Tuesday with four short films, *The Middle East, Challenge of the Desert, Desert Horizons,* and *Three Friends.* The films, reviewed briefly the history and culture of Saudi Arabia and other nations of the Middle East.

Israel, the Next Ten Years, deals with the army, scientific activities, education, and economic development of Israel. The film, which was shown on Wednesday, was originally televised coast-to-coast in commemoration of Israel's tenth anniversary. A second film, *Israel 1957,* reported on Israel's struggle against Egypt's Fedayeen.

The film festival concluded last night with a program about problems of the Middle East. *Open Your Eyes,* a film which the World Health Organization produced in Morocco, showed the work being done in the fight against trachoma, a blinding eye disease. *Tunisia '57, Sands of Sorrow, Search into the Past, Legacy of Cyrus the Great,* and *The Incredible Turk* all dealt with the particular problems and changes, both social and political, in Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Turkey.

The International Film Foundation, the Arabian American Oil Company, the United Nations, and the information offices of the Middle-Eastern nations, supplied the films.

MORRON LECTURE —

Ellis Describes Aims of Samuel Kirkland

—*by* BRUCE MOULTON

"That the seminary may prove an eminent mean, of diffusing useful knowledge, enlarging the bounds of human happiness, and aiding the reign of virtue and Kingdom of the blessed Redeemer, which are professedly the ultimate end of its institution. . ." Reverend Jay G. Williams explained that this year's Morron Lecturers would address themselves to this theme, a quotation from the writings of Samuel Kirkland.

Professor David M. Ellis explained that the purpose of his lecture was "to outline the intellectual framework which the penniless Kirkland—a one man peace corps—brought with him to the New York wilderness in 1764." Connecticut Calvinism had a profound influence on the College, according to Ellis, and before the Civil War practically all the Presidents and members of the faculty were Connecticut Yankees either by birth or lineage.

Ellis compared the Puritanism of Kirkland's time to the grim determinism of science today. "In our age of brooding doom and megaton bombs we are better able to understand the New England Puritans who, like us, lived under judgment," he said.

The founders of New England hoped to establish a new Zion in the wilderness where God's chosen people might perpetuate the truth, Ellis said. "The Puritans were people of the covenant," the covenant was made with Abraham, which was served when man had faith in Christ. "Only by becoming a moral athlete could an individual be certain that he was saved."

The elect of God, according to the Puritans, could be identified by orthodox faith and godly conduct. The sacraments were granted only to these carefully scrutinized elect. If the believer met two prerequisites, the forgiveness of sins and a life of dedicated Christian work, he became "sanctified."

The Puritans believed that the universe was a vast chain of being and that by study one could find evidences of a divine plan. "Intellectuals of the eighteenth century believed that the great book of nature was open for all mankind to read and to discover the laws of God," Ellis said.

Ellis stated that "by 1700 the Puritan fathers had relaxed their harsher standards partly because of the cooling off of their ardor, partly because of the growing secularism of their age." But after 1725 a wave of revivalistic emotion swept through the colonies. The Great Awakening, as the reaction against formalism and secularism was called, represented a reactionary trend toward the original theology of the Puritan founders. For example, Jonathan Edwards, the fiery minister of Northampton, Mass., required all those who presented themselves for church membership to sign a confession of faith and to give evidence of their personal experience of divine grace.

Daniel Kirkland, the father of Samuel Kirkland, favored the spreading revival but did not separate his church from the regular body, Ellis said. During this revival many institutes of higher learning were established. At one of these, a school at Lebanon set up for the purpose of training Indian youths, Samuel Kirkland enrolled in 1760 as the first white student. Afterwards, he was sent to the College of New Jersey, now Princeton.

Ellis described Kirkland as "a true child of the Great Awakening, a Calvinist of the Edwardian brand." Kirkland was not an original thinker at least in theological matters, but was primarily a man of action, Ellis said.

For Edwards, the mind was a *tabula rasa,* an empty slate upon which God, using the words of the preacher or speaking through the whirlwind of nature, could write. "The sovereignty of God occupied the foremost position in the theology of Edwards and Kirkland," Ellis stated. Edwards and his disciples emphasized the sinfulness of men and proclaimed the glory of God, but also stressed the goodness and loving kindness of Jesus Christ.

Ellis said that "Kirkland's mission was not only a by-product of the Great Awakening; it also represented the forward thrust of the rising evangelical movement in England." Kirkland was supported by both the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge and the Company for Propagation of the Gospel in New England and Parts Adjacent in America.

Kirkland felt his mission to be the transmission of the white man's civilization to the Indians. Often he became disappointed but, in general, he showed a tremendous amount of patience and love for the Oneidas, Ellis said. Kirkland wrote that he had an "unconquerable reluctance to give them up for lost" because these "poor creatures have dwelt on my heart by night and by day."

Education was next to godliness for Kirkland, for only education could unlock the scriptures. "He had great faith that education could elevate the lost of the natives," Ellis said.

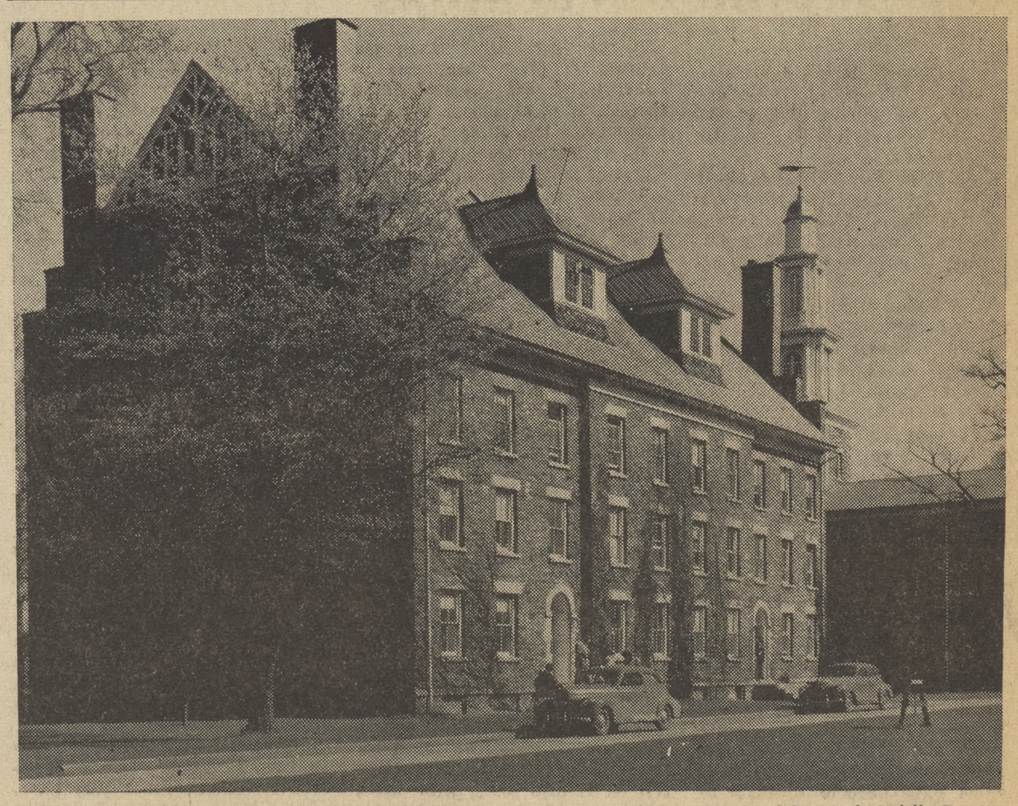
Kirkland lived and preached the Puritan virtues of thrift, frugality, enterprise, temperance, and industry. In a sermon in 1796 he declared that . . . "Strong liquor, Rum has destroyed more Indians than the Tomahawk."

"During the revolution Kirkland helped to keep the Oneidas favorable to the American cause, and he served as chaplain to General Sullivan," Ellis said. Kirkland was a strong advocate of the Federalist cause throughout the 1790's, but his political beliefs were seldom expressed.

By some sort of quantitative standard, Kirkland's mission was a failure, for after more than forty years of earnest effort many Oneidas clung to pagan beliefs and most believers were guilty of frequent backsliding, Ellis said. The school established primarily for Indian youth never enrolled more than a handful of Indian children.

But Kirkland's influence lived on. "This college trained and sent forth well over a thousand ministers to lead the Christian church not only in this country but also in scores of countries around the world," Ellis said.

Ellis asked his audience to draw upon the spiritual resources of Samuel Kirkland. "In our day as in his, courage, conviction, and concern for others are virtues to cherish and to practice," Ellis said.



RENOVATED DORM — According to President Robert W. McEwen, the third floor of Middle Dorm, pictured above, will be ready for use by the beginning of the second semester. The hall will be used as needed for large classes and the showing of films.

THE SPECTATOR
HAMILTON COLLEGE

SERIAL FIFTEEN NUMBER 2

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QUOTATION OF THE WEEK

"Supporting illegitimate children is subsidizing sin." — James McD. Mitchell, city manager of Newburgh, N.Y.

Analysis Reviewed—

Some members of the student body have criticized the *Spectator* for its analysis of the total opportunity poll taken last week. Since some of these criticisms are justified, the *Spectator* feels it necessary to clarify its position.

We agree with the criticism that the analysis might have been better placed in the editorial column.

We have also been accused of implying that sophomores in houses in which the large majority of members oppose total opportunity are less mature than those in houses favoring it. We meant no such implication. We still maintain, however, that these students are no more mature.

We admit finally that two statements made by the writer of the analysis cannot be logically deduced from the results of the poll. The first of these statements was that the fraternity system has been harmed more by deferred rushing than by total opportunity. The second was that "about half the members of each freshman class join houses which attempt to force them into an antiquated mold and which unfortunately succeed." We still do not doubt the truth of this statement and can defend it, although not entirely by using the results of the poll.

Molds, or set patterns of upperclass opinion on the issue of one-hundred percent rushing to which freshmen conform their opinions when they join houses, do exist. The results of the poll demonstrated this. Some of the statistics are as follows: House A — 38 for, 4 against; House B — 32 for, 5 against; House C — 6 for, 14 against; House D — 5 for, 16 against; House E — 6 for, 21 against; House F — 5 for, 24 against; House G — 4 for, 21 against. All of these houses are molds.

Now, unless one wishes to make the assumption that the percentage of a class favoring total opportunity does not change between the freshman and sophomore years, one can assume that the class of '64, had it been polled before rushing, would have overwhelmingly supported one-hundred percent. The poll indicated, however, that support from the class of '64 had remained constant only among students who had joined some houses, whereas it had not among students who had joined others. The poll also showed that the new opinions conform with those of the upperclassmen in those houses.

It must be remembered, however, that only some houses — those against total opportunity — change freshman opinions to any statistically significant degree, since the number of freshmen against total opportunity is so small that, if they were divided evently among the houses, each house on the average could only change one opinion.

But the use of the word "antiquated" to define the word "mold" cannot be defended on the basis of the poll. It can be defended by noting that some fraternities on the Hill are bound by nineteenth century attitudes, sometimes discriminatory, which do not conform with what we believe to be the educational philosophy of the faculty of the College.

The rest of the conclusions of the analysis, we can support from the evidence of the poll.

Hill Library Functions On Summer Vacation

—by Dick Skillman

The summer is not a vacation period for the staff of the College Library, for during this period it must take inventory and revise records.

The activity is only one phase of the year-long processing system. During the academic year the staff is involved in daily processing of new books and periodicals.

The Library purchases books which are recommended by the faculty, Library staff, and students. With American books the Library receives Library of Congress cards for cataloging, but with many foreign publications it is necessary for the librarian to do the cataloging and classification.

Once a book has been classified, it is plated. The plate on the front of the book serves to show which fund supplied the money for its purchase. When the pocket and two cards have been placed in the book and the call number has been placed on the back, it is ready for shelving.

Members of the faculty periodically check through books which are relevant to their departments and weed out those which have become obsolete or which have been superseded by later editions. These books are sent out to small libraries which have use for them. When the Library is given duplicates of books which are already on the shelves, it often places them on auction for the students.

Books which are purchased at a cost of more than $25 a volume are sent automatically to the Treasure Room.

The Library subscribes to more than 800 magazines and the librarians are constantly faced with the problem of deciding which subscriptions to drop and which new publications to add to the already overstocked list.

Microfilm is becoming increasingly useful in the Library processes. Back issues of the *New York Times*, the *Utica Daily Press*, and the *Saturday Review* are microfilmed. In addition, the Library purchases microfilms of manuscripts and books not available for purchase.

Mrs. Adelheid G. Ladewig, Head of Technical Processes, finds that one of her most interesting duties is locating and purchasing for members of the faculty books which are now out of print. The Library advertises in trade publications and receives offers from prospective sellers. It also deals with firms which search for out of print books in all of the major European countries.

Letters to the Editor-

(Printed below is the text of a letter sent by the Student Curriculum Committee to Prof. Charles L. Todd, chairman of the department of public speaking, and to the student body.—Ed.)

To the Editor:

Recently many American colleges and universities have participated in the televised game, *College Bowl*. In the light of this fact, and especially since this is for our College a special year, it is not unreasonable to suppose that Hamilton could well be invited to play this game.

The game stresses a deft command of discrete and unrelated facts and places a special premium upon a speedy response to short, rapid-fire questions. The players, using what seems an often mechanical association, respond as quickly as possible to a question or an incomplete question fragment. Points earned by responding correctly determine a team's score, and on this basis a winning and a losing team (and, by implication, college) are defined.

For reasons discussed below, it is the considered opinion of the Student Curriculum Committee that Hamilton College, if invited, should not participate in this game.

Cram Programs

Our information indicates that other schools which have played this game successfully have undertaken "cram" or training programs for the players. Indeed, it seems reasonable to us that such special training programs would be indispensible for really successful competition. We are convinced, however, that even avoiding the question of the ethics of such a course of action, there is no place in the Hamilton College curriculum for a "cram" program, which would, of course, make no contribution to the education of a man.

Even if no special preparation were deemed necessary, even if Hamilton's players could with certainty look forward to a series of decisive wins, Hamilton College should still not participate. To do so—to offer itself to the American people in such a framework, to agree by its participation that this sort of competition calling for the values it does is worth Hamilton's time and effort —would be to act in contradiction to the aims of this College as expressed, certainly in its catalogue, and even more certainly in the actions of its faculty members as they strive to toughen and enhance the intellects of men.

We cannot happily entertain the notion that Hamilton educates its men for quiz shows. That is not the type of education we are interested in; Hamilton's aim is to train men to think, not merely mechanically to respond.

Motives

Lest our motives be misunderstood, let it be clear that we are not objecting to wider publicity for Hamilton College, especially in this sesquicentennial year. Because we believe deeply that Hamilton College has uncommon and eminent worth, we are unhappy that it should show less than its best.

Therefore, we of the Student Curriculum Committee, products-in-progress of a Hamilton education, respectfully recommend and sincerely urge that Hamilton College, if invited, have no connection with and no participation in the televised game, *College Bowl*.

Student Curriculum Committee

To the Editor:

The lead article of last week's *Spectator* was truly a masterpiece of deception but a near catastrophe in the art of objective journalism. It seems incredible to me that the purpose of an opinion poll would be to prove a preconceived notion. Rather, should not the purpose be to establish the nature of opinion? And then, worse still, to admit one's prejudice in the opening paragraph of the article. One wonders if perhaps Reporter Nelson did not also write his article before the poll was taken as he so obviously determined his opinion beforehand.

Unfortunately, the student body did not agree with Reporter Nelson. Horror of all horrors, was he to rewrite his article? No, far easier to juggle the opinion figures.

Nelson has conveniently dropped the so-called "indifferent" students from his tabulations. It seems necessary to point out, however, that a student unwilling to answer yes or no to a question concerning total opportunity does not necessarily have no opinion. Was the *Spectator* poll referring to total opportunity as it presently exists? to total opportunity in theory? Perhaps these indifferent students favor only parts of the total opportunity system. The *Spectator* poll, regretably, did not allow them to express such an opinion.

In any case, an examination of the figures published in the *Spectator* reveals that something less than 58 per cent of those *participating in the poll* (rather than those "expressing an opinion") favored total opportunity. Further revelation: less than 48 per cent of the three upper classes favored total opportunity.

All this makes Pollster Nelson's conclusions seem rather pained. The increase in support for the total opportunity system has not been nearly so decided as he would have us believe. Still only a minority of the upperclassmen who, incidently, have seen how the system works (a claim the freshmen as yet cannot make) favor total opportunity.

As Reporter Nelson says, support for total opportunity "is beginning to reach great magnitude." Someday, if we're lucky Friend Nelson, even half the students who have suffered under the total opportunity system may favor it.

Arthur Schwab

(The Spectator wishes to thank Mr. Schwab for his analysis of the lead article in last week's issue. He can accuse us of editorializing, if he wishes to define the word "editorial" as an interpretation of the results of a poll. He cannot, however, accuse us of "juggling the opinion figures." Nor can he question our willingness to print the figures, no matter what they might have been.

Other than making unsupported accusations, Mr. Schwab attacks us only for our not including the indifferent votes in the results. But those students who voted indifferent indicated by so voting that they did not care about total opportunity, that they had no opinion, and that since they had no opinion they did not want their vote included in the results of the poll. These students abstained.

When a member of Congress abstains is his vote included in the final tabulation? When a registered voter indicates his indifference by failing to vote in an election, is his abstention counted in the final tabulation? Mr. Schwab can well note that only 48 percent of the upperclassmen participating in the poll support total opportunity, but logic and American precedent show that the more significant figure is 52 percent in favor.

Mr. Schwab also hints that the only significant figure is that for upperclassmen, who have been through the system and have seen how it works. He implies that seeing how total opportunity works turns people against it. Does he mean to imply that the sophomores in the house voting 20 to one in favor of total opportunity have not been through the system and have not seen how it works, whereas those in the house voting two to nine against it have?

Mr. Schwab's letter reads well, but his logic fails to hold up when analyzed. He completely fails to disprove the Spectator's *assertion that student support for total opportunity "is beginning to reach great magnitude." —Ed.)*

(Printed below is the text of the Rushing Committee's report on a recent violation of the Rushing Regulations.—Ed.)

Policy of the Rushing Committee of the Student Senate:

1 The Rushing Committee does not wish to discourage contact between freshmen and upperclassmen.
2. However, according to Article I, Title III, section 3, of the Student Senate Rushing Regulations, rushing parties held off College Hill will be considered a rushing violation.
3. A case involving four freshmen and approximately seven or eight members of one fraternity has been brought to the attention of the Rushing Committee.

The Facts in the Case Are as Follows:

1. On the night of Thursday, September 28, two freshmen, home-town acquaintances of two members of the fraternity involved, were asked to go out Friday night, September 29. Early Friday evening the two freshmen were picked up in front of Dunham Dormitory by four fraternity members. They proceeded to a restaurant in Rome.
2. Two other freshmen, whom several members of the same fraternity had met in a restaurant approximately one week before, were offered rides to Utica for Friday night. Approximately an hour after the first two freshmen were picked up, these second two freshmen were picked up in a car by three fraternity members. The upperclassmen suggested that they go to Rome instead. The freshmen agreed. This second car proceeded to the same restaurant in Rome.
3. According to the testimonies of both the freshmen and the fraternity members involved, the two groups *did not* meet by chance.
4. Both groups proceeded to a second restaurant in Rome where the entire group remained for the better part of the evening.
5. Three fraternity members remained at the second bar, while the others went on to a restaurant in Utica.
6. Both freshmen and fraternity members involved bought their own drinks during the course of the evening.

Decisions of the Committee:

1. The freshmen involved will receive no penalty because they were not aware of the meeting of the two cars at the one restaurant.
2. All members of the fraternity involved shall be prohibited to have any contact at all with any freshmen *off College Hill*. Furthermore, no members of the fraternity involved will be permitted to enter Dunham Dormitory at any time unless authorized to do so by a member of the college administration or by the Rushing Committee. This provision will take effect at midnight, October 2, and will remain in effect until midnight, October 22.
3. The names of the freshmen and the fraternity involved will not be publicized.

Problems Facing the Committee in making such decisions:

1. Was the action in itself detrimental to the rushing system?
2. Was this action potentially detrimental to the rushing system?
3. Did this action show a deliberate violation of the spirit of the Rushing Rules?
4. Were the members of the house authorized by the house to take part in this party?
5. Is the Rushing Committee obligated to take action to prevent further incidents of this kind?

The Committee's Findings were as Follows:

1. Incidents of this kind will begin a competition among houses and lead to the very spiraling of off-hill rushing parties which all students wish to avoid. Although the incident in itself was not harmful to the rushing system, the results of it may be.
2. From different testimonies, the Committee has concluded that the fraternity involved was in effect violating the spirit of the rushing regulations.
3. Although the members of the house involved were not authorized by the house to organize such a party, the Committee feels that in cases concerning the rushing regulations, fraternities are considered responsible for the actions of their members.
4. The Rushing Committee of the Student Senate was guided in its decision by the precedent set in October, 1960 which led to a conviction in an analogous violation.
5. The Rushing Committee feels obligated to prevent incidents of this kind from occurring and spreading.

Gary Ferraro,
Chairman, Rushing Committee

JUST NO STORIES

THE IMAGE CREATOR

by John Nichols

The first day Priscilla Arterton arrived at school, he drank fourteen beers and a Frozen Daiquiri and kicked down eleven doors in the freshman dorm. Six months later he crept out of our house fireplace wearing one of our pledge pins. The next thing anybody knew, he was a brother.

His room-mates, Larry Upp and Hoot McElderberry couldn't stand him. He was extremely obnoxious. There was also something about him that they didn't understand.

Priscilla did many things when he was drunk. Once he took a crowbar and used it to destroy both toilets and urinals in the house john. He was quite flushed in the face when he finished.

And one time he took a cage of ten pigeons into the library, released them, and began to shoot them down with the late Fred Lollipop's .22. The librarian finally stopped him by hitting him over the head with a dictionary, leaving him, surprisingly enough, at a loss for words.

Most of us still remember the night that he led a cow into the dining hall, fed it a quart of ex-lax, and allowed it to walk among the tables for two hours. He thought that he was very funny and he thought other people thought that he was very funny also, but it was a one sided thought affair.

The most unusual thing that Priscilla Arterton did when he was drunk was to pretend that he was a magician. He knew quite a bit about black magic. He liked to writhe on the floor pretending he was a snake. He was a very pretentious guy. He was always brewing things on a hot plate in his room, and he paid the brothers a nickle-a-piece for toadstools and newts. At night he knelt by his bed and said his prayers to Charles Adams. He said them loud enough so Larry and Hoot could hear.

He succeeded in creating an image of himself: he had a real identity.

"Don't ever trust an image creator," said Hal Updike to Larry and Hoot one night. So Larry and Hoot did the only thing commendable under the circumstances: they declared war on Priscilla.

They tied his only tie in knots.

They put cherry bombs into milk cartons full of pencil shavings and threw them into his bed.

They poisoned all his newts and salamanders and threw his mushrooms out the window.

Priscilla retaliated by putting a hex on them. They laughed at him and called him nasty names. He became infuriated and attacked them, and bit Hoot on his left cheek. Hoot yelled and kicked him and called him a nastier name. Priscilla ran away, and Larry said that he probably wasn't rabid, so Hoot didn't worry much about the bite.

Then Priscilla went down to the woods behind our house and came back with his arms full of birch bark. He went up to his room and boiled the bark in a pot on his hot plate for a couple of hours. Then he poured all of Larry Upp's whiskey out the window and replaced it with bark juice. He used food coloring to make it look like the real thing. After this he sat back and waited.

One Tuesday, Larry and Hoot decided to have cocktails, so they each drank two birch bark highballs. Larry developed acute appendicitis and almost died on the way to the hospital. Hoot wasn't as lucky. He collapsed and died. Just before he died he said, "Tell my father I'm sorry."

And that was that.

No matter how it was put, we all had to agree that Priscilla Arterton's bark was worse than his bite.

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Student Discusses Function of Store

—*by* DICK SKILLMAN

The College Store, which has received its share of student criticism, is, in the words of Mrs. G. Harvey Cameron, manager, "not a department store, but a book store." The exact function of the store has been the subject of campus disagreement.

Much of the criticism of the store has concerned prices. The store offers a wide variety of products, ranging from Sunshine Crackers to badminton rackets. Although prices for such products as school and health supplies compare favorably with Clinton prices, prices on certain items are quite high.

It is evident upon comparing prices that the CollegeStore offers only the more expensive lines of some products. These products are usually either of higher quality than cheaper brands sold elsewhere or are especially prepared for the store. Such special items include cups and ashtrays carrying Hamilton insignias.

Prices

Following are prices for the most inexpensive brands of basic articles sold both by the College store and by Gorton's in Clinton: ashtrays, 50 cents at the College Store, 10 cents at Gorton's; plastic cups, 20 cents at the College Store, 10 cents at Gorton's; laundry bags, $1.25 at the College Store, 98 cents at Gorton's; wastebaskets, $1.25 at the College Store, 79 cents at Gorton's.

Mrs. Cameron points out that the College Store wishes to avoid competing with businesses in Clinton. She gives two reasons for this policy.

Competition

First, such competition would endanger community relations.

Second, even if the competition were desirable, the store could not compete efficiently, since limited storage space and the small size of the operation make it necessary to order merchandise in small quantities. High shipping costs result.

The store's main business is supplying the College community with paperbacks, and school supplies. Mrs. Cameron explains that priority must be given to these items.

Textbook Service

Although text book prices undoubtedly seem exhorbitant to many patrons, they are regulated by fair trade laws, and according to Mrs. Cameron, the store actually takes a loss on the sale of new textbooks.

Mrs. Cameron is now considering plans to initiate a used textbook service, but space limitations present a major problem. Another problem is that course books for the fall semester are often not decided upon until July or August.

One plan under consideration is to establish a file in the store listing available second hand books and their owners.

Auxiliary Enterprise

Mr. Ronald F. McDonald, Assistant Business Manager of the College, describes the status of the store as "an auxiliary enterprise of a non profit organization." It is therefore not taxed.

The store, in reality, makes a profit on the goods it sells, but the amount of this profit was not disclosed, in accordance with a policy of the Trustees.

All profits from the store, McDonald points out, are used for scholarships.

Newman Audience To Hear Address

The Rev. Robert O. Brennan, S.J., will address the Newman Club's Communion Breakfast in the basement of St. Mary's Church in Clinton on Sunday, Oct. 15, after the 8:30 Mass.

Father Brennan is an associate professor of physics at Le Moyne College. He received his A.B. and M.A. degrees from Boston College and his Ph.D. from the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C.

Senate Approves Minor Amendment To Rushing Rules

The Student Senate on Monday night adopted an amendment to the rushing rules bringing two inconsistent sections into agreement.

The amendment, which replaces Title IV, Section I, of the rules, states that "Should a case arise in which a pledge or member wishes to sever his connection with his fraternity, upon disaffiliating, he shall not be eligible to pledge another fraternity or to receive social privileges from another fraternity until the next formal rushing and pledging period or until he shall become a second-semester sophomore, whichever shall come first."

Harvey Bricker, who proposed the amendment, noted that it does not in any way alter the rushing rules, since its provisions were already included in the first three titles of Article I.

Faculty Members Spend This Year Off Hill on Leave

—*by* JAY VAN SCHOICK

Six members of the College's faculty will be on leave for all or part of the current academic year. Prof. Marcel I. Moraud, chairman of the department of romance languages, is supervising the Junior Year in France Program, and Profs. Colin F. Miller, C. Stanley Ogilvy, John R. Mattingly, Earl W. Count, and William C. Stebbins are working on their own projects.

Miller will travel to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he plans to prepare two books for publication. One of these will be a text book which he will use in one of his courses at Hamilton. Miller will return to the Hill in the fall of 1962.

Miller also expects to do some traveling in the coming year. Although his plans are not complete, he will probably visit the holy places of Palestine and the Mediterranean. He would like to include a visit to India on this trip.

Ogilvy will spend the year at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Half of his time will be devoted to research on projects of his own, and half will be devoted to teaching. Although some of his courses are for undergraduates, one course, which will be sponsored by the National Science Foundation, is designed for high school mathematics teachers.

Mattingly will be on leave for one semester. During this time he hopes to complete a book on the Renaissance painter, Giorgione, which will be concerned with the classical elements of Giorgione's work.

Count is spending his leave at the University of California at Berkeley, where he is working on a special research project which he has been planning for a long time. The National Institute of Mental Health awarded Count a grant so that he could continue his work.

Stebbins is participating in a research program at the University of Washington. The program, which is sponsored by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, includes training in neurophysiology and biophysics and special research projects.

Noted Economist To Meet Students Interested in Test

Mr. Lindsey Grant, an international economist, will be at Hamilton on Oct. 9 to interview students interested in taking the Department of State's Foreign Service Officer Examination, which will be given on Dec. 9.

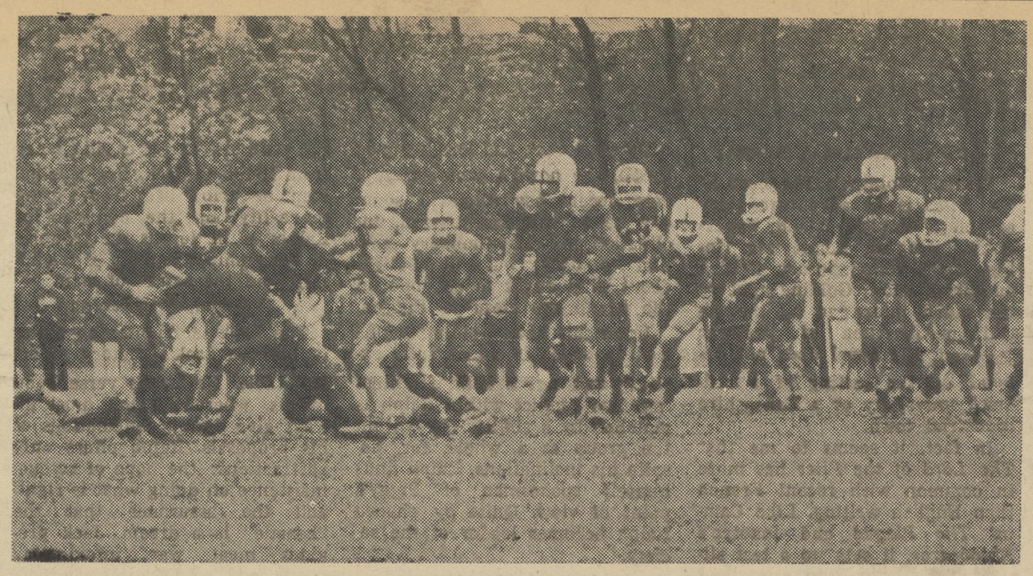
Candidates must first be successful in a written examination which tests their general knowledge and aptitude and their ability to express themselves in English. Panels will then give these men oral examinations.

Candidates who pass all the tests will be listed on a register in order of their examination scores and be appointed from the register as needed. After receiving his appointment, a Foreign Service Officer may serve in Washington or in one of the 290 American embassies, consulates, and legations outside the United States.

All interested seniors should see Prof. Channing B. Richardson, at the department of government. The closing date for filing applications is Oct. 23.

Business School Representative

Mr. Edward S. Flash, Director of Admissions of the Cornell University Graduate School of Business and Business Administration, will be in the Baker Memorial Room on Wednesday, Oct. 11, from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. to speak with all students interested in careers in business administration.



CONTINENTALS — Pictured above is Hamilton College's football team as it opposed the University of Rochester last Saturday. Rochester won by a score of 24 to 14.

Continental Eleven Seeks First Win In Tomorrow's Contest With R.P.I.

—*by* RANDY FOOSE

Hamilton's football team will play RPI tomorrow in Troy in its first away game of the season. Each team will seek its first win.

RPI's team, which Hamilton defeated last year at Clinton by the score of 42-12, has 18 returning lettermen. Quarterback Bill VanRensselear and end Lance Gleasman will lead the team.

Last week, although the Engineers blanked a strong St. Lawrence team in the first half, they lost, 26-0. RPI bottled up the Larries' running attack, but could not stop the passing of Dick Metcalf and Steve Munn. St. Lawrence set a new college record for a single game by gaining 209 yards on passes.

There will be two changes in Hamilton's starting lineup for tomorrow. Rod Parker will replace injured left half-back Dick Hall and John Pierson will supplant Hugh Carson at tackle.

Other starters will be Steve Plant and Terry Taylor at end, John Messersmith at tackle, Charlie Sawyer and Gary Mahood at guard, and Frank Hamilton at center. Don Burns will start at quarterback, Tim Gow at right half, and Harvey Singer at fullback.

The Continentals will be outweighed by an average of ten pounds per man, as they were in last week's game, but Coach Don Jones feels that with alert play on the line Hamilton can even up its season's record at 1-1.

Last weekend, Hamilton lost to the University of Rochester by a score of 24-14. Rochester was led by Joe Way, who scored two touchdowns and gained 85 yards in 22 carries.

Although Hamilotn was outscored, it led in almost all other statistical departments, including total offensive yardage, 236-186, and first downs, 15-9.

The Continentals opened the scoring in the first quarter when John Soffey, the second-string fullback, scored on a three-yard plunge after Tim Gow had intercepted a pass.

Rochester scored all its points in the second period. Two touchdowns by Way, a safety, and a 13-yard pass give the visitors a 24-8 lead. Way's first score was set up when Hamilton fumbled on its 21-yard line. His second tally occurred after an intercepted pass was returned to Hamilton's 10-yard line. The Yellowjackets scored a safety when John Pierson's punt was blocked and then rolled out of the end zone.

Hamilton scored again in the third period when Dick Hodder completed a 64-yard drive by passing to Soffey, who ran the final 16 yards into the end zone.

Although Coach Jones was unhappy about the final score, he was pleased with the performances of several of his men. He praised defensive backs Jim Colvin and Denny Terrell, who helped to hold Rochester to only one completion in seven attempts for a total of only 13 yards on pass plays.

Hodder, Burns, and Gow also played well, according to Jones. Hodder led the team on its 64-yard touchdown drive and completed five of six passes. Burns gained 56 yards rushing and 77 yards passing. Gow made an important defensive interception and gained crucial yardage on third down situations.

Hill Soccer Team Meets Rochester In Opening Game

Hamilton's soccer team will open its season at 2 p.m. tomorrow at home against the University of Rochester.

Coach Manfred von Schiller has not yet decided upon a starting lineup. He has been using his players at various positions in order to obtain more scoring potential for the attack.

Returning lettermen are Captain Gerry Hamilton, Bill Willis, Dave Spector, Bob Caton, King Martin, Joe Boggs, Don McCouch, Ken Gould, and Frank Cordelle. Outstanding freshmen, according to von Schiller, are Morefe Obele, Tim Fanning, and John D'Arcy. John Buck, who started in a few games last season as a freshman, is sick and will probably be out for the rest of the season.

Rochester's Coach Lyle Brown has five starters returning from last year's team, including high scoring center Ron Forte. In a pre-season scrimmage with RPI which the Yellowjackets won, 7-1, Forte made five assists.

Hamilton Harriers To Open Season

Hamilton's cross country team will open its season next Saturday, Oct. 14, when it will meet Buffalo State and Cortland at Buffalo in a triangular meet. Last year, Cortland defeated Hamilton in a close meet.

According to Coach Gene Long, the strong points of the team are top individual runners and depth. Captain Phil Hineline has turned in some of the best times for Hamilton's course that Long has seen. John McMartin, who placed first in almost every dual or triangular meet last year, should be ready for the first meet.

Returning lettermen Hal von Brockdorff, John Nichols, Dave Barber, and Bill Morgan will add depth to the team. Morgan, however, will probably not run in the first meet because of a sprained ankle.

Walt Pritchard, Greg Harms, Al Cordona, Mike King, and Bill Abrams will supplement the returning lettermen, Long said.

Kinokunst Shows Original Version Of Movie Classic

Kinokunst-Gesellschaft will present D. W. Griffith's *The Birth of a Nation*, tonight and tomorrow night at 8 p.m. in the Chemistry auditorium. Admission will be 50 cents.

The Museum of Modern Art has called this film "the most important single picture ever produced." The film has stirred controversy because of a supposed pro-Confederate and Ku Klux Klan bias.

Although many censored versions of the film have been produced, Kinokunst will present the original uncut version.

Outing Club To Meet

The Outing Club will meet on Thursday, Oct. 12, at 7:30 p.m. in Science 109.

CHURCH SERVICES IN CLINTON

Catholic
Daily Mass: 7:30 a.m.
Sunday Masses:
Low: 7:00, 8:30 a.m.
High: 10:30 a.m.

Jewish
Friday Service: 5.00 p.m.
(At Methodist Church)

Protestant
(Sunday)
Baptist:
Service: 11:00 a.m.
Episcopal:
Holy Communion: 8:00 a.m.
Choral Eucharist: 11:00 a.m.
Gospel Lighthouse:
Service: 11:30 a.m.
Lutheran:
(Genesee St., N. Hartford)
Services: 9:00, 10:30 a.m.
Methodist:
Services: 8:45, 11 a.m.
Presbyterian:
Services: 10:30 a.m.
Society of Friends:
Services: 11 a.m.
(Kirkkland Art Center)

The Hot Corner

by DAVE ESPEY

Probably the only bowl team Hamilton could ever field would be a College Bowl squad.

And it would be quite appropriate, especially for a college like Hamilton, that the student get his chance to defend his alma mater intercollegiately. Yet it is a bit ironic that bright college students can entertain the television public only when they are presented as veritable grown-up quiz kids tossing around names, dates, and miscellaneous facts in a sort of classroom football game, complete with varsity scholars, team captains, coaches, toss-ups, scoreboards, clocks and halftime whistles.

The average viewer would associate the word "college" with "football." Thus scholars are interesting to viewers only when they are surrounded by the rah-rah atmosphere of waving pennants and falling leaves. Football is too glamorous to stay within the confines of the stadium. Ah, the glory of the gridiron!

The Mohawk Valley and the River Campus at Rochester may be aware that the Continentals lost Saturday, but to most of the world, the score of the game was Hamilton 24, Rochester 24. Perhaps the *New York Times* was giving Hamilton an added boost in its sesquicentennial year by protecting us from the shame of defeat.

Did anyone catch that humorous sideline incident Saturday when John Soffey appeased a Rochester defender, who in his anger at missing a tackle was pounding the ground and tearing up grass with his fists, by running up to him and giving him the ball after the play was over?

Are we moving up in football circles? One of our new opponents, Wesleyan, was given full pre-season football coverage in *Sports Illustrated*, alongside such eastern powers as Penn State, Syracuse, Yale and Army.

Here's a Saturday football card that would pay off for someone: Give 5 to 1 odds to anyone who can pick 7 of 11 offensive starters for Hamilton in tomorrow's game with RPI; 10 to 1 odds to anyone picking 9 of 11 starters; 25 to 1 for the person selecting all 11 starters, and 100 to 1 for anyone guessing both the offensive and defensive lineups. Check the playing field at Troy about 1:55 p.m. tomorrow for the results.

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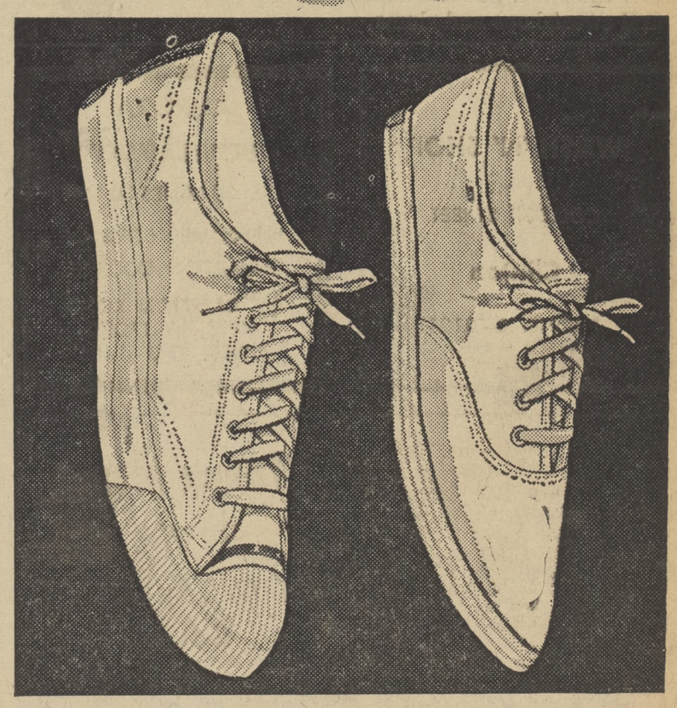

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Student Analysis

by JIM GIFFORD

Although most students never realize it, Hamilton College is located in the central pea and bean district of New York State. Ranked fourth nationally in the production of vegetables, New York possesses an agricultural enterprise which employs a large force of migratory laborers to harvest them. This column will examine the conditions under which these migrant laborers live and work.

About 25,000 migrant workers, most of whom are Negroes and Puerto Ricans, annually work in New York State. They come to the state under the supervision of crew leaders, who recruit workers in the South, provide them with transportation, find work, and then direct their working and living.

The crew leaders find their jobs quite profitable. On the average, they earn between three and six thousand dollars for a twelve-week season. Some of them supplement these earnings by such activities as supplying migrant workers with illegal liquor, prostitutes, and opportunities for gambling.

Reports of the Consumers League of New York and testimony given before the United States Senate's Subcommittee on Migratory Labor reveal some of the questionable practices in which crew leaders engage. One common practice is to give false reports on pay while recruiting in the South. Thus a migrant may reach New York and find the pay lower than he expected but be unable to obtain any other job. In addition, leaders often bring crews North too early and let them remain idle and without pay until the harvest begins.

Although crew leaders find their jobs quite profitable, the crews do not. Most migrants are paid the prevailing rates set by farmers' associations. Sometimes pay is by the hour and averages 68 cents, but usually it is by "piece-rate." Varying with each crop, piece-rate prices are, for exaxmple, 50 cents a bushel for beans and five cents a quart for berries. The New York State College of Agriculture estimates that an adult can pick ten bushels of beans a day.

No minimum age laws exist for agricultural workers, and to supplement low family income, children often work in the fields with their parents. In 1958 the average income of a migrant family was $908 per year.

Working conditions for the migrants are bad, and living conditions are no better. Most farmers provide living quarters for their crews, a typical example of which can be found at the north end of Griffin Road.

The Griffin Road camp consists of six barracks containing rooms eight by ten feet in size with one overhead light and one window per room. These rooms are furnished with a double and a single bed with lumpy and dirty matresses and a fruit box which is nailed to the wall to serve as a cupboard. The inner walls are thin, but the outside walls and roofs are sound.

Other facilities are equally poor. Sanitation facilities consist of three privies, but due credit should be given to the operators of the camp for two shining new toilet seats. In a camp of 150 people there are no showers, even though the state health code recommends a minimum of one shower head for every 20 persons. One outdoor cold-water faucet provides all the water for the camp.

On Kitchen Street is located a ten by 15 foot shack containing the common cooking facilities, which consist of three wood-burning stoves, one dated 1891. A thoughtful community planner also provided for Avenues A through D and for a camp store on Fifth Avenue. Recreational facilities consist of a barn labelled "Club 666." The club is bare except for a sign painted on the wall saying, "No fighting, no bad talk; this go for everybody."

The Griffin Road Camp is not unusual. A survey of 44 camps made by the Consumers League of New York found 27 of them having drinking water outdoors, 32 using privies, and 38 having no refrigeration facilities.

The working and living conditions of the migrants are deplorable, but legislation is now before Congress to regulate crew leaders, provide a minimum wage, prevent child labor, and improve living conditions. The farmers have unique problems, but their claims that improved living conditions would bankrupt them cannot be condoned. Neither the local area, the state, nor the nation can any longer tolerate these rural sweatshops and slums.

BOOK OF THE MONTH —

British Author Creates Perceptive Analysis of Isolated Society

—*by* PROF. MICHAEL G. SUNDELL

William Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* is an adventure story set on a tropical island, apparently during an atomic war. Unlike most contemporary British authors I know, Golding appears not much interested by the social peculiarities of post-war England. His novel does not depend on the setting of a red-brick university or a Lancashire industrial town.

In fact, it seems to me that *The Lord of the Flies* has more in common with recent French than English writing. Like Camus' *The Plague* and Ionesco's *Rhinoceros*, it sets up a test situation, abstracted in time and place, for the study of man in general. Golding's society no more needs to be located on a tropical island than Camus needs be in Oran. And Golding's protagonist, like Ionesco's Beranger, is any Englishman, Frenchman, or Indian who prefers not to become a rhinoceros.

Moreover, Golding recalls Camus in style. Both write with great economy of words; it seems to me that the former is more adept at characterization, the use of symbolism, and the creation of atmosphere. Beneath the surface of *The Lord of the Flies* runs a subtle pattern of imagery supporting the plot and theme.

Resembles Camus

I have never observed much of this in Camus, whose symbols always seem to desire to leap from the page into the reader's mind. And whereas Camus' charaters tend to become principles existing in a philosophic system, Golding's remain people on an island — as long as one is reading the book. Only after finishing it does one gain the power to analyze.

Because of its conciseness, it is difficult to talk about *The Lord of the Flies* without referring to its plot. For this reason, I must retell more of the story than I should like. The book begins just after an airplane evacuating schoolboys from England has crashed on an island, leaving the boys unharmed, but without adult supervision or counsel. They must come to terms with the island and themselves—build some sort of society, construct shelter against sun and rain, find food, fresh water, and—most important—a means of contacting the rest of the world.

The book centers upon three of the older boys — none over thirteen — who in some way or other try to direct the group Jack is the first boy and natural leader of a choir which has made up an important part of the planeload. Brave, cruel, sharp, and self-centered, he is the perfect chief for a bunch of savages.

Grown-up World

Quite opposite to him is Piggy, a fat, lower-class, desperately friendly boy with glasses and asthma. Poor Piggy is very much involved with the world of "grown-ups," with what they would think or do in any situation which arises. Probably the most intelligent person on the island, Piggy is nonetheless for a long time ineffectual, partly because of his appearance and manner and partly because he has not yet gained a vocabulary adequate to conceive clearly or to express his ideas.

Between Jack and Piggy stands Ralph, the novel's protagonist, a very decent boy who will some day be a very decent man. Inclination and class-snobbery draw him to Jack, but his beliefs about what ought to be done on the island are close to Piggy's.

Upon this base, Golding builds a story which is wonderfully exciting and not a little frightening. The conflict within Ralph is matched by a similar one within the group as a whole, for, despite his inclinations, Ralph finds himself spokesman of Piggy's point of view. Quite by chance Ralph becomes leader of the society.

Symbol of Order

Directly after the crash, before the boys have discovered one another, he and Piggy find a conch which, if blown into, emits a lound, echoing noise. Ralph uses the shell to summon a meeting of whoever else may be on the island. He defeats Jack in the election for leader only because the conch he holds has already gained the suggestive force of a parliamentary mace, the symbol of unity and order.

Trouble starts immediately. Despite their attraction to each other, Ralph and Jack constantly quarrel, for Jack cannot stand to be a subordinate. Golding delineates them acutely by contrasting the grounds on which each claims supremacy and the projects each proposes.

Ralph, a true Englishman, stands upon the fact of his election. He encourages Piggy's unsuccessful attempt to take a census, a first step towards assuring the care of the littler children. Always intent on reaching the rest of the world, Ralph insists that the boys keep a signal fire burning constantly.

Island Dictator

Jack cares nothing for rescue or parliamentary forms. He senses himself the natural chief, the provider of food and protection, the embodiment and dictator of the group. Unable to defeat Ralph in meetings, Jack goes off to set up his own "tribe," attracting followers by killing a wild pig and inviting everyone to a feast.

Meanwhile, everything goes badly with Ralph's democratic society. Shelters stand unfinished. The signal fire goes out just as a ship is crossing the horizon. At another time it runs wild, apparently killing one of the smaller boys. Worst of all, everyone is terrified by a mysterious "beastie," which first appears only in the dreams of the little children, but later becomes very real even to the older boys. This "beastie," the "lord of the flies," ought not be discussed in a review. In the book it is seen clearly by only one person, Simon, a budding mystic and, after Piggy, Ralph's closest supporter.

The bulk of the novel depicts the general transfer of allegiance from Ralph to Jack, the development of "tribal life" from a game to reality, and the maturing of Ralph, as he learns the troubles of leadership, the truth of friendship, and the nature of men.

Strangely Frightening

The book is frightening mainly because Jack's victory seems inevitable. He issues verse commands, whereas Ralph must always give boring explanations of his proposals. Ralph offers only abstractions: the hope of rescue, insistence on doing what is right, and the assurance that the "beastie" is a dream. Jack provides meat, war, intoxicating feasts, and — most important — protection against the "beastie." He sets up a sow's head on a stick as a peace offering and organizes dances in which his savages, painted and shouting, reenact the killing of the pig, which they metamorphose into the "beastie" itself.

By the end of the book, Ralph is alone. Simon and Piggy, Jack's inevitable enemies, have been killed. All the other boys, save a few tiny ones, have joined the tribe. I think it best not to describe these events precisely or tell how the story concludes. From what I have already written I hope it is clear that there is more to the book than just its plot and characters.

In fact, *The Lord of the Flies* invites all sorts of allegorizing. Philosophic humanists can see Ralph as Everyman, who, finally stripped of the aid of intellectual and mystic, must decide by himself what he must do. Social scientists might flatten the novel by calling Ralph "Anglo-Saxon Democracy" and Jack "Continental Fascism."

Different Societies

Anthropologists could point out that man constructs different kinds of societies at different stages in his development. Psychologists can—and do—read the book as a battle-royal between the *ego* and the *id*. I think none of these possible and caricatured interpretations invalid, but it seems to me that the novel says a good deal more than can be contained in any single allegorization.

Perhaps central to the book is the insistence that instinct puts all possibilities into man and that some men are instinctively good. This is not as superficial as it may appear. Ralph disapproves of Piggy's glasses being stolen for much the same reason he wants to brush his teeth — because of what he senses is right, not from any idea of a "social contact." He comes to dislike Jack and his ways mainly because he finds them bad, not only because they thwart his own projects. In other words, right and wrong are for him realities, not manners of speaking.

Truth and falsehood exist; they are not directional signals on a spectrum of relativity. I think it interesting, too, that Ralph maintains power over most of the boys through much of the book because he represents to them the keystone of civilization. He is for them the world of grown-ups — common sense, brushing one's teeth, and not stealing Piggy's glasses.

Perhaps because they are still children, they leave civilization for savagery, but a yearning towards the former exists in them. It is curious that just now we are witnessing a similar affirmation in the Eichmann trial—that strange drama of civilization enacting itself as vengeance upon bestiality.

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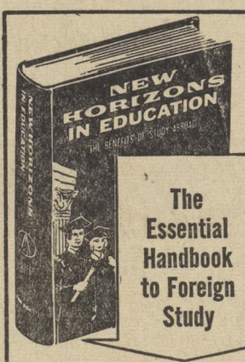

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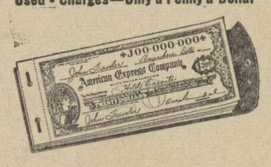
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